ing of plant capacities, capital restructuring of the companies, provision of captive power plants, etc

Cost of production of fertilizers

336. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of the following fertilizers produced in India (i) Urea (Nephtha based, Coal based and Gas based), (ii) Amonium Sulphate, (iii) Di-amonium Phosphate and (iv) Super Phosphate;

(b) what are the retention prices fixed for these commodities in 1991;

(c) at what retail prices these fertilisers are sold to farmers;

(d) what is the component of subsidy per tonne for each of these fertilizers; and

(e) what is the total cost of subsidy in respect of fertilizers distribution in the year 1991?

i THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN (a) to (d) The statement below gives:

(a) Cost of production;

(b) the retention prices fixed in 1991;

(c) retail prices at which different types of fertilizers are sold to the farmers; and

(d) the component of subsidy per tonne for each of the following fertilizers;

(i) Urea (Naphtha based, Coal based and Gas based)

(ii) Ammonium Sulphate;

(iii) Di-ammonium Phosphate and

(iv) Single Super Phosphate.

SI. No. Name of Fertilizers Cost of prodn. (RS./MT) Retention price (Rs./MT) Retail price (Rs./MT) Component of subsidy (Rs./MT)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Coal based Urea	4932	5801	2350	3581
2	Gas based Urea	2501	3347	2350	1127
3	Nephtha Fuel-oil based Urea	3462	3916	2350	1696
4	Ammonium Sulphate	2463	2727	1650	1157
5	Di-ammonium Phosphate .	5471	6037	3600	2627
6	Single Super Phosphate	1853	1853	950	903

Note : (1) Cost of production e? ofSSP. icludes interest and on capital except in the case

(2) Component of subsid

(3) Relail orice i:iclude< i distributor's margin.

(e) The total cost of subsidy for indigenous fertilizers for the year 1990-91 inclusive of freight subsidy is Rs. 3729.71 crores.

Steps to arrest Brain Drain

337. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the menace of staggering brain drain from India;

(a) whether Government are aware taken to arrest the tendency of Scientists, Technologists and Technocrats to migrate from India to other Countries;

(c) whether Government would come forward to encourage the Technocrats and scientists to run private research and development institutions; and

(d) if so, what assistance would Government render to such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN" THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that some scientists and technologists do migrate to other countries. Some of the measures that have been taken from time to time to minimise the outflow as also to attract scientists and technologists trained abroad to return to India are:

—Increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plans.

—Creation of new scientific Departments/Organisations.

—Creation of a Special Cell in the Ministry of Industry for assisting non-resident Indians for setting up of industrial units in this country. Some states have also set up special cells and Departments for this.

—Setting up of more centres of excellence/advanced studies in universities and academic institutions.

—Provisions for temporary placement of scientists and teehnologiste under the Scheme of Scientists Pool.

—Creation of supernumerary post*.

—Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.

—Invitation to distinguished professional men and women of

Indian origin settled abroad, for short terms technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of science and technology.

—S & T based training for enterpreneurial development.

—Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to scientific institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.

—Provision of facilities for import of equipment for professionals returning from abroad.

—Manpower development training/ retraining programmes through associateships/ fellowships/' courses etc.

(c) and (d) Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSTR) is administering a scheme to encourage setting up of scientific and industrial research organisations which is applicable equally to technocrats and scientists including Non-Resident Indians. Under the scheme such non-profit research institutions are eligible for certain preferential treatment with respect to the payment of customs duty on their research requirements as well as incouae tax concessions.

सेना के सेवानिवृत्त कार्मिकों के लिए पेंशन संबंधी सुविधाएं

338. श्री अजीत जोगी :
श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेना के सेवानिवृत्त सभी कार्मिकों को वर्ष 1982 में उच्चतम